Arabic - Lebanese (Speaker 1)  Tape: R to R  "Lebanese Arabic"

Arabic is a member of the South Central Semitic branch of the Semito-Hamitic family. Modern standard literary Arabic is the official language of about 20 countries in and surrounding the Middle East and North Africa. It is spoken in its various dialects by an estimated 150 million people. The speaker here is a twenty-four year old female from Beirut, Lebanon.

Arabic Consonants Encountered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stops:</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>q</th>
<th>(?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives:</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals:</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
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<td>y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquids:</td>
<td>l</td>
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<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glides:</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>w</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There are also four “velarized, emphatic” consonants: [t, d, s, z].

Arabic Vowel Phonemes: Allophones Encountered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>i</th>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>o</td>
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<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ə</td>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ə</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Although phonemically, only /i/, /a/, and /u/ are contrastive, allophonically (especially because of the pharyngeal segments) a wide range of variation occurs. Vowel length is contrastive.

I. Spontaneous Speech

II. Word Lists

Pharyngeals - Voiced and Voiceless:

1. [halima]  a woman’s name
2. [hemar]  ‘donkey’
3. [hirim]  ‘dream’
4. [hut]  ‘whale’
5. [hajt]  ‘wall’
6. [goli]  (proper name)
7. [yud]  ‘guitar’
8. [seik]  ‘gum’
9. [sa3uz]  ‘old’
10. [si3a3ab]  (proper name)
11. [hesan] ‘horse’
12. [habel] ‘turkey’
13. [harir] ‘silk’
14. [har] ‘candle’
15. [na'na'] ‘mint’
16. [nima] ‘blind’
17. [raimata] ‘building’
18. [rajsajla] ‘cane’
19. [haq] ‘orchid’
20. [lahmar] ‘red’
21. [hamid] ‘lemon’
22. [elhasad] ‘harvest’
23. [elah] ‘truck’
24. [allem] ‘people’
25. [elem] ‘study’
26. [musabrim] ‘teacher’
27. [hatab] ‘wood’
28. [hadikla] ‘garden’
29. [salom] ‘flag’
30. [solum] ‘science’

**Emphatic Consonants:**

31. [t'in] ‘figs’
32. [tabl] ‘drum’
33. [de'ma'] ‘tear’
34. [da:bid] ‘police’
35. [sajf] ‘summer’
36. [sejf] ‘sword’

1. [t'in] ‘figs’
2. [tin] ‘mud’
3. [bat] ‘he spent the night’
4. [bat] ‘ampit’
5. [fat] ‘to give’
6. [fatel] ‘porter’
7. [tabo's] ‘to stamp’
8. [hatel] ‘to put’
9. [hatel] ‘so that’
10. [del'] ‘directed’
11. [bad] ‘after’
12. [bo'd] ‘some’
13. [de'lemen] ‘always’
14. [degel] ‘guest’
15. [sad] ‘to count’
16. [sarada] ‘to offer’
17. [hadis] ‘conversation’
18. [hadi] ‘ready’
19. [sejf] ‘sword’
**Arabic - Lebanese (Speaker 1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>[sajl]</td>
<td>'summer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>[bes:']</td>
<td>'only'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>[basː']</td>
<td>'he looked'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>[axː:]</td>
<td>'extremity'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>[ahsɔn]</td>
<td>'better, best'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>[weːsiːtʃ]</td>
<td>'wide'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>[wisil]</td>
<td>'to arrive'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>[sabi]</td>
<td>'young man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>[sebeb]</td>
<td>'reason'</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>[ziːʔir]</td>
<td>'visitor'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>[mafruzː]</td>
<td>'selected'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>[mahfuːzː]</td>
<td>'learnt by heart'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>[maʃbuːtː]</td>
<td>'correct'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>[maʃbuːrː]</td>
<td>'forced'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:**
